

INDORSING JUDGE DILLON.

A meeting of the Nebraska bar was held in Omaha on Tuesday to take some action regarding the recent charges against Judge Dillon, of this city. Among the prominent citizens present were Gen. Charles F. Manderson, City Attorney of Douglas county; U. S. Marshal Wm. Daley, Col. Watson B. Smith, Clerk United States Court; Dr. Geo. L. Miller, and others; J. M. Woolworth, E. Wakeley, George W. Doane, A. J. Poppleton, John D. Howe, G. W. Ambrose, John M. Thurston, A. Swartzlander, J. C. Cowin, E. F. Smythe, W. J. Connell, George E. Pritchett, Wm. L. Peabody, E. Estabrook, Clinton Briggs, J. I. Redick, J. C. Crawford, Robert Kittle, James Neville, J. L. Webster, and others.

Speeches were made by many of the gentlemen, all expressing the utmost confidence in the judicial integrity of Judge Dillon—and the charges against the Judge were condemned as baseless libels.

The following resolutions were submitted and adopted without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, Certain newspaper assaults have been recently made and widely published reflecting upon the judicial action of Hon. John F. Dillon, Judge of this Circuit, in the Iowa Central Railroad case, tried and determined in the United States Circuit Court in Iowa; therefore we, the members of the bar of Nebraska, do resolve and declare as follows:

1. That Judge Dillon's long and distinguished career, and especially his labors for many years past upon the bench of this district, of which we have been personal witnesses, have established for him a reputation for judicial purity, impartiality and fairness, as well as for signal ability, wide learning and unwearied industry which should protect him from wanton attacks or unjust criticism.

2. We have unwavering confidence in Judge Dillon's absolute integrity, fidelity, and conscientious devotion to duty, and no attack upon his judicial conduct, unsupported by facts and proofs, can shake or disturb this confidence.

3. So far as the facts in regard to his judicial action in the matter in question have come to our notice, and especially in view of the ample and complete refutation of these charges made by Judge Dillon's published letter to Thomas C. Reynolds, Esq., of the St. Louis bar, we believe the assault was not only wholly unjustified, but intentionally unfair and malicious.

4. Recognizing the right of just and fair criticism of all official action, yet we should regard it a calamity of unmeasured extent if the confidence of this circuit and of the public generally in the pure and impartial administration of justice by this distinguished jurist should be impaired or lessened; as we denounce any unfounded aspersions upon him or upon any judge administering the law with learning, rectitude and conscientiousness a high crime against justice and the public weal.

5. We request that his Honor, Judge E. S. Dundy, when next sitting in Circuit Court, if he shall deem it appropriate, to direct these resolutions to be placed in the archives or spread upon the records of the court.—Davenport Democrat.

SENATOR CONKLING IN ENGLAND

Mr. Conkling has been here for a week seeing a good deal of London, and from several different sides. The Londoner regards him with some astonishment and a good deal of admiration. He has already made a reputation as a talker. He employs his extraordinary conversational power in denouncing the political system of which he has been a pillar during the last eight years or more. You may judge of the effect, by the remark of an eminent Englishman, which I take leave to quote, that he had never heard so brilliant a defense of a thing in itself so indefensible. But Mr. Conkling will take no denial; he is able to make himself listened to for an hour at a time in companies where sustained conversation is usually voted a bore, his wit, his fund of stories, his large manner, his force of personal character, not to add his distinction of appearance, carry him through everything. Few Americans have been seen here of late years who have made so distinct an impression in so short a time. The prolonged visits of Gen. Grant and the Emperor of Brazil have together almost exhausted, for a moment, the Englishman's powers of receiving fresh sensations. Were it not that, Mr. Conkling would already be a lion. He was known here as a politician of a school which is heartily disliked; but the dislike for the school quite vanishes (for the time) in admiration of its most accomplished disciple and leader.—G. W. Smalley's Letter in the New York Tribune.

THE ST. JOE GAZETTE'S MISSOURI MATTERS.

The Hannibal Courier has postponed its funeral.

A military company was organized in Sedalia last week.

The peach crop in Andrew county is a failure this year.

Hog cholera is reported in the eastern part of the state.

Missouri is the third State in the Union in the production of wheat.

Farmers are coming to the conclusion in many parts of the state, that wheat is a very unprofitable crop.

Large quantities of summer apples are being shipped by wagons from Holt county to Nebraska and Iowa.

A party of counterfeiters were captured, a few days since, in Brownsville; some negroes were in the party.

The Normal School at Oregon, Holt county, is said to be, in a very prosperous condition, reflecting much credit upon the officers and faculty.

Robert F. Noah, living in Harrison county, had his arm caught in a threshing machine, mangle it so terribly that amputation was necessary.

THE WHISKY SUITS.

A CIVIL ACTION AGAINST MR. WM. MCKEE FOR A LARGE SUM OF MONEY.

A civil suit has been entered by District Attorney Bliss, in the Circuit Court, against Mr. William McKee to recover \$2,314,200, on account of alleged "aiding and abetting in the removal of spirits," as charged in recent criminal cases.

The petition, which was filed on Friday, contains 1,653 counts, judgment of \$1,400 on each count being asked—in all, \$2,314,200. The first count is as follows:

"The plaintiff (the United States) states that heretofore, to-wit: on the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, one Macklot Thompson, being then engaged in the business of distilling at the distillery situated on the north side of Papin street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, did remove from the said distillery a large quantity of distilled spirits, to-wit: One thousand proof gallons, upon which the internal revenue tax imposed by law had not been paid, to a place other than the warehouse situated on and constituting a part of the premises of the said distillery, to-wit: To a place unknown to plaintiff; that the defendant did then and there aid and abet in the said removal of spirits as aforesaid, contrary to the form of the statute of the United States in such case made and provided, and thereby became liable to, and did incur, a penalty of \$1,400, for which sum plaintiff asks judgment."

All the counts are framed in the above language with the exception of the dates of the several alleged transactions and the names of the parties in principal charged with the removal of the spirits. The dates run from September 1, 1871, to December 31, 1874. Mr. McKee is charged with aiding and abetting in the removal of spirits, contrary to statute, the following parties: Macklot Thompson (as named in first count); Alfred Bevis and Edward B. Fraser, at the distillery on the northeast corner of Barton street and DeKalb street; Peter Curran, at the distillery on the southwest corner of Cass avenue and Eleventh street; Joseph Gilman Chouteau, at the distillery on corner of Grand avenue and Main street; Rudolph W. Ulric, at the distillery on the south side of Cedar street, between Main and Second streets; and Louis Teuscher, at the distillery, 2808 to 2816 North Second street.

The case is set for the third Monday in September.

Petitions are also being prepared against other parties.—Globe-Democrat.

TO TAKERS-UP OF STRAYS.

Under the new stray law, no person shall post stray until he has given ten days notice of his intention to do so, by setting up written or printed hand-bills in three of the most public places in the township, and by forwarding a copy of such notice to the county clerk. Said notice shall contain a description of the animal, embracing size, color, sex, age, marks and brands, and stating that if the owner does not claim and prove said stray within ten days from the setting up of said notices, the same will be posted. Said notices must be set up within two days after the stray is taken up.

If on posting, the property shall be appraised at \$15 or upward, a notice must be published for two weeks in some newspaper—a copy of which notice, accompanied by the publisher's affidavit that the notice was published according to law, shall be filed by the publisher with the county clerk.—Record.

EVERLASTING PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has often been tried the "Everlasting Perfume." It is indeed true that its delightful and refreshing fragrance lingers for many days around whatever it touches—unlike the ordinary perfumes, that leave no trace of their momentary existence save the sickly, heavy odor of rancid oils. Buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Murray & Kemp, New York.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.—It is evident at the very outset of the Ohio campaign that the Democracy made a serious if not irreparable blunder, not only in the composition of its platform, but in the nomination for governor. Before the Democratic convention met, the prospects of the Republican party in that state were anything but encouraging. The tide of feeling seemed to set away from it toward the Democratic camp. To-day matters wear a very different appearance, and if the Republicans do not throw away a victory after it has been put into their hands, Ohio will not disgrace her record next fall.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

One of the planks of the Mississippi Democratic platform reads thus: "No interference by military power with the freedom of elections, and with the civil and political rights of citizens of the United States."

In view of the recent labor outbreak, and the action of Democratic Governors thereon, this cannot be held to mean that the United States is not perfectly welcome to come in and put down a riot of any kind, unless it shall happen to be a political riot. If a body of ill-paid laborers strike for higher wages and foolishly attempt to accomplish their aims by taking forcible possession of a railroad, then Uncle Sam is welcome to shoot them very speedily; but if a body of men are being deprived of their political rights, pre-empted and robbed scoured, Uncle Sam must keep his hands off, for this is a political affair, and there must be no interference by military power in such matters.—St. Joe Herald.

The Workingmen elect five out of seven candidates for the Legislature over the regular Democratic nominees in the City of Louisville.

MANY WHO ARE SUFFERING

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a winged glass of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists.

A CONFEDERATE STORY OF GEN. LYON.

The day of the Tilden and Hendricks reception I met, among others, Col T. L. Snead, Chief of Staff of Sterling Price, who was in every pitched battle fought by the armies of Kansas and Missouri. He is a St. Louis man, and was an editor, negotiator, and amateur politician, and has an engaging address and superior powers of narration. Col. Snead is now a citizen of New York. I wrote immediately after his statement, in the busy scenes of the day, his generous tribute to Gen. Lyon.

"Lyon," said Col. Snead, "was the greatest man I ever saw. That has been my statement everywhere. I felt it and said it the day we held that memorable interview of six hours with him at the Planters' House, St. Louis. He was Jeff. Davis over again, but not as narrow and prejudiced as Davis. He was Davis, however, in intensity and tenacity and about the weight and leanness of Davis. 'We were to hold that interview in order to see if war could be prevented. I am the only survivor of it. Claib. Jackson and Sterling Price were the ablest politicians of Missouri; Price at the head, after the death of Col. Benton. I was the Governor's (Jackson) secretary. Lyon came there with Frank Blair, Jr., and Gen. Canant. The latter was afterward killed. Price was a successful military officer and Major General in the war with Mexico. Lyon was nothing but a little Captain of artillery. But such was his clearness, force and real genius that he met those old politicians at every point, considering nothing, but never discourteous, his reason and his will equal. The whole party felt him to be the master mind, and the Federal historians do not err when they put him down as the greatest man they produced—greater than any produced on both sides west of the Mississippi River."

"Lyon advanced into that room, a little, red bearded, red haired, precise positive, plain man. He sat down and crossed one leg over the other stiffly, and his face was serious and stern. He spoke each word separate from the other, pronouncing the little words like my and to with as much emphasis as the longer words. He raised his right arm automatically as the conversation proceeded, and brought it down with a jerk, the forefinger extended, yet never speaking higher or lower than at first. We felt the sense of war and government in all his bearing. 'I shall take a small part in this conference,' said Lyon. 'Mr. Blair is familiar with this question, and knows the views of my Government, and has its full confidence. What he has to say will have my support.'

"Yet in half an hour he took the case out of Blair's mouth and advanced to the front, and Frank Blair was as dumb as he had been. The United States never could have been typified by a more invincible mind and presence. It was 3 o'clock when the meeting broke up. The last attempt was to have both sides agree not to recruit troops in Missouri. Lyon arose. 'Rather than agree that my Government shall concede to your Government one iota of authority, as to one man to be recruited, one inch of soil of this State to be divided in allegiance or neutralized between my Government and your Government, I will see you, sir, (pointing to Price), and you sir, pointing to Jackson), and myself and all the rest of us, under the sod!' Then, taking out his watch, stiffly, he said: You shall have safe conduct out of my lines for one hour. Meantime, you can get your dinners. It is now 3 o'clock."

"We took our dinner in haste and left St. Louis by an express train, and if we had not burned the bridges behind us, by George! he would have caught us, sir, before we could reach Jefferson City, for he marched at once. Price had soldierly respect for him; and delivered up his body from the battle-field. It was found diverted a second time in the streets of Springfield. I then gave it to Mrs. Phelps, wife of the present Governor of Missouri, and sent men to bury it at the grave-yard in Springfield. Lyon followed us with a determination unparalleled in that war, and he went under the sod in fulfillment of his vow."

Adjusters have completed settlements of losses of the St. John, New Brunswick, fire. The total amount to be paid by the insurance companies is \$6,736,000 of this English companies will pay \$4,822,000; Canadian, \$1,496,000; American \$445,000, divided between the Etina, of Hartford, \$240,000, and the Hartford, of Hartford, \$140,000.

One of the old landmarks of Baltimore, the City Hall, on Holiday street, is soon to be torn down. It was built by Rembrandt Peale, in 1813, as a museum, and was a popular place of resort for nearly seventeen years, when it was purchased by the common council. It was the first building in the city that was lighted with gas.—Mr. Peale charging a small fee in 1817 for the exhibition of carburetted hydrogen gas.

A FEARFUL DEED.

A WHOLE FAMILY BRUTALLY BLOTTED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

KEOKUK, IOWA, Aug. 4.—Gate City reporters just from the scene bring further particulars of the murder of Lewis Spencer and his four children, near Leroy, in Clark county, Mo., night before last. From the condition of the wounded when the physicians were called in, it is thought that the massacre was committed just before daylight. The murderers procured the axe from the woodpile and evidently went first to the stable and climbed up a ladder on the outside to the loft where Mr. Spencer and his son Willis, aged ten, were sleeping and commenced the bloody work upon them, dealing heavy blows upon the heads of each.

MR. SPENCER

had in his possession at the time about \$1,200, which the assassins secured.

They then proceeded to the house, crept in at the kitchen window and forced open a door into a bedroom on the first floor, in which were sleeping the daughter Jane, aged eighteen, and the son Charles, aged seven. Jane seems to have been struck dead while asleep, but the boy was partially awakened, and in his struggles fell across the body of his sister, and was found in that position. The other daughter, Alice, aged twenty, was sleeping up stairs alone and did not appear to have moved after the fatal blow was struck.

THE MURDER

was first discovered by a brother-in-law of Mr. Spencer, named Willis James, who went there to work. He gave the alarm, and the neighbors soon congregated at the scene. The father and two sons were still breathing when found, but were in an unconscious condition and remained so. The father and one son lived about two hours, and the other son a little longer. All five of the victims were killed with an axe, receiving from one to three blows each upon the head, fracturing their skulls and

MANGLING THEIR FACES FRIGHTFULLY.

The axe was found under the back part of the house, beneath the window through which the murderer had fled. It was a very heavy one and was besmeared with blood. Nothing in the house was disturbed or carried away, except a water bucket, which, it is supposed, they used in washing the blood from their hands and clothes.

The tracks leading away from the window indicate that there were two persons engaged in the slaughter. Mr. Spencer's father, who is eighty years of age, and lives in the neighborhood, on learning the fate of his son's family was

STRICKEN WITH GRIEF.

And will probably not recover from the shock. The news of the massacre spread rapidly, and soon hundreds of people were gathered at the scene. Vigilance committees were formed, and the day was spent in scouring the country in every direction. Before night there were over 1,800 men on horseback who were engaged in the search; but no traces of the murderers could be discovered. During the night vigilants were stationed on all the roads. Meantime a coroner's inquest upon the bodies was commenced.

THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS,

was Willis James, the brother-in-law. During the inquest a few drops of blood were discovered on his clothes. He was questioned about this, but accounted for it by saying he had the nose bleed a day or so previous. The conclusion which has already been reached, that the deed was committed by some one familiar with the premises, and knowing that Mr. Mr. Spencer had a large amount of money with him, the presence of this blood and other circumstances led to the supposition that James was the guilty party.

AT LAST ACCOUNTS

the vigilants had taken charge of him and another named Brady and had gone off in the woods with them. There is no positive evidence against them, but if the guilt can be fixed on them, there is no doubt that they will swing, as the populace are in a perfect frenzy over the damnable outrage. The funeral of the victims took place to-day and was attended by about 1,200 people. The bodies are all buried in one grave.

THE COMING MILLENNIUM.—To those rapid idealists who are continually arguing for an equal distribution of property we commend the anecdote told of Baron Rothschild during the time of the Paris Commune. One day he was visited at his office by a delegation of two workmen, who demanded that he should share his wealth amongst the people. "What do you suppose I am worth?" he inquired. The answer was that they estimated his fortune at thirty-five millions of francs. "What is the population of France?" was the next question. "Thirty-five millions," was the reply. "All right, gentlemen," said he, "here is your share," handing them a franc apiece, and politely bowing them out. Those who are longing for a social millennium, when the general upheaval of all things will place each man on a common level, ought to consider what benefit they would receive by it, and what amount of property would fall to their share. But even if that time did not come around, we much fear they would be unable to make good use of their inheritance.—Baltimore American.

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VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medical Properties are Alternative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrophulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Cancer, Faintness, the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Scattered in inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blisters, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and Ring-worm, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretory organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Constipation, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable Blood Purifier yet placed before the public.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of the M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians; also those suffering from the last two years he has suffered from the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative power of Vegetine.

Natick, Mass. Jan. 1st, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.—Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your Vegetine a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying; two of the number declared that it was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him Vegetine and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Although there is still some discharge from the opening where his limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of Vegetine, but lately uses but little, as he declares he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,

E. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.
If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—Having taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,
MR. MONROE PARKER,
336 Athens Street.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.
VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A DIFFERENCE OF SIXTEEN YEARS

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat says:—It is scarcely sixteen short years since Captain Grant, an ex-West Pointer, was earning a modest salary as "clerk" in a small establishment for tanning hides, at Galena—an unsavory employment, little calculated, one would think, to foster vaulting ambition, and not the most promising starting-point for a brilliant career. In their one-story brown cottage with two main rooms and a "lean to," on an unattractive street of that sleepy little town, the family lived in humble, but happy obscurity.

Plain, motherly Mrs. Grant, as she hung out her weekly washing in the back yard, cooked Ulysses' dinner, tended baby Nellie, and watched the boyish pranks of tow-headed Master Fred, never dreamed of being so soon installed "First Lady of the Land" of journeying to Europe to be the guest of sovereigns, and of all the marvelous changes to come. Hers is a true mother heart, unspoiled by splendor. Since her only daughter—our "American Princess"—was married in the White House, has dined in state with Queen Victoria, and settled down with her English husband to live across the sea, and since her son—a soldier by instinct and by heritage—is off to the Black Hills and on other adventurous expeditions, I wonder if in quiet moments she does not sigh for the peaceful privileges of obscurity and for the little brown home with the "lean to," as it was before ambition invaded it, and her babies were about her.—Western Rural.

TWEED'S ESTATE.—By order of the supreme court all the creditors of Tweed are to meet in September next to agree among themselves as to whether they will join in a petition in favor of the assignment of all his property by Tweed in favor of his creditors. This step is initiated by Mr. Butt, a creditor for \$1,000. Perhaps this thousand dollars may be a sum of great consequence to Mr. Butt; but, if what has been lately reported of the estate still in Tweed's hands is true, the sum is so disproportionate to the demand that there are in this maneuver other purposes than such as are declared on the surface.